1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

that success or failure must have been prefigured in a dream: "he did not tell his dream before he began, but might tell it much later when describing his battles."

The tactics of the Maricopa differed somewhat from their river foes. They made some use of cavalry, but wholly ineffectually. Their mounted men were elderly individuals and boys who went behind the footmen to encourage them and to charge. But the narratives relate how they sat their horses waiting for the outcome and charged through the mass, comprised of friend and foe together, depending on the weight of their steeds rather than any finesse of their arms. They too went down under the flailing clubs or were dragged from their seats to be butchered.

It is also astonishing that the Maricopa were backward in adopting the long staves which gave their Yuma opponents so much advantage. Beyond providing themselves at the last moment with poles, as the narratives relate, they depended wholly on their short clubs. This is intelligible if it meant learning definite procedure in fencing and parrying with these pole-length clubs, like the quarter-staff play of English yeomen, but there is no hint of such stereotyped handling of the weapons from Yuma sources.[23] My account also states that Yuma women and lads similarly armed gave support to their men, but it is noteworthy that nothing of the sort is said about the Maricopa when the Yuma and Mohave attacked them. What may have been a counter attempt of the Yuma to adopt Maricopa methods is implied in my Halchidhoma informant's statement that when the Yuma came in 1857, they did not use staves but their bows (and short clubs?) alone.

Not all conflicts with the Yuma were pitched battles. Occasionally a small body of raiders would visit the Yuma villages to do what damage they could (see p. 46).

Elementary strategy was sometimes employed. The warriors might be divided into three or four groups to approach the enemy village from as many directions. Then, when the enemy came out to attack the first party discovered, the others would rush the village.

[23] Cf. Forde, *Yuma Ethnography*, p. 170.

2:Bartlett G-5 (1850-1853) 1854
NT15 River Yumans NT15

to-day, who were to set off in the morning on an expedition against their enemies, the Apaches, north of the Salinas. They were gayly dressed, as is the universal custom of the Indians on such occasions, and mounted on good-looking horses. The chiefs who were to lead the band begged hard of me to lend them a few rifles with the necessary ammunition; which I had to refuse. As an additional inducement, which they thought I could not refuse, they offered to bring me a live Apache boy, and a girl too, if I wished; but having no desire for such additions to our party, I was compelled to decline the generous proposal.

July 1*st.* Our Indian friends composing the war party were up at daylight preparing for a start. They seemed to be supplied with small loaves of bread and dried meat, of which they made their morning's meal. They then decorated themselves with all the finery they could muster. Most of them had shirts of white cotton or red flannel, which they had obtained of us, and which they seemed to regard as the beau-ideal of a dress, without the addition of any other garment. Such as had their own cotton blankets, placed them around their bodies in folds, and over this wound their lariats as tight as possible; for the double purpose, I suppose, of bracing their bodies, and of protecting their vital parts from arrows. Those who possessed neither shirts nor blankets, remained as nature made them, with the addition of a little paint. On their head dresses, they had all bestowed more attention than on their bodies. Some had them plastered with clay, so as to resemble huge turbans. Others had decorated the great club of hair which hung down

2:Bartlett G-5 (1850-1853) 1854
NT15 River Yumans NT15
Pima NV29

These People possess horses and cattle / though but very few mules. I found it impossible to procure a single mule from them during my stay. They breed none, and what they obtain are such as have been lost or abandoned by passing emigrants. They plough but little, finding their hoes quite sufficient for turning up the light soil. When ploughing is resorted to, oxen alone are used. They possess a few carts and wagons, obtained from emigrants, which they use with oxen for agricultural purposes. We saw all kinds of saddles among them, from the best dragoon and Mexican saddles to the simple tree or frame. They find them on the road, where they have been thrown away by parties who have lost their animals. Those who ride bareback use a broad girth, which is passed quite loosely around the body of the horse. Into this one foot is inserted. There seemed to be numbers of horses among them, which with the cattle are left to graze near the villages during the day, and at night are brought into the corrals, or yards, for safety.

P RY 231 P RY 241 P RY● 492●

The only weapon used by these tribes is the bow and arrow. The short club of the Yumas and the long lance of the Apaches I never saw among them. The constant use of this weapon has rendered them excellent marksmen. Even the boys are very expert in the use of it. I have seen boys of ten or twelve years of age, strike a cent three times out of five at a distance of fifteen yards. It is quite common for them to shoot doves with their arrows, and to bring in half a dozen of these birds after a ramble among the cotton-woods. It is a favorite amusement with both men and boys to try their skill at hitting the petahaya, which presents a fine object on the plain. Numbers

P RY 411 P RY [223] P RY 526

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT 15
Maricopa
Pima NU 29

Pi 133

The Gila river has a rapid current, with a fall of from 7 to 15 feet per mile, but in many localities the banks are 10 feet in height, necessitating the erection of large stone dams in order to carry the water high enough to reach some of the best land.

Pi R 162

PIMAS ON RESERVATIONS AND MARICOPAS ON SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

DETAILS.	Pimas.	Maricopas.
Living on Gila River reservation	3,820	.....
Living on Salt River reservation	561	315
Total	4,481	315
Children under 1 year of age	220	22
Children of school age	1,067	63
Married persons in tribe	2,226	160
Wearing citizens' dress wholly	2,264	215
Wearing citizens' dress in part	1,600	100
Over 20 years of age who can read	40	.....
Under 20 years of age who can read	96	1
Under 20 years of age who can write English	95	1
Can use English enough for ordinary conversation	180	3
Received medical treatment during year	900	5
Mixed blood	16	.....
Dwellings owned by Indians	1400	57
Missionaries on reservation	2	.....
Indians (criminals) punished during the year	25	.....
By court of Indian offenses	20	.....
By other methods	5	.....

Pi R 231 241 433 434 492

PRODUCTS RAISED AND STOCK OWNED BY PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1889–1890.

PRODUCTS, ETC.	Number.	Value.
Total value of products raised	.....	667,280
Bushels of wheat	80,000	48,000
Bushels of oats and barley	24,000	12,500
Bushels of corn	1,000	900
Bushels of vegetables	1,100	2,000
Melons	21,000	1,050
Pumpkins	10,000	1,150
Tons of hay cut	250	1,200
Total value of domestic animals	.....	57,450
Horses and mules owned by Indians	2,700	30,500
Cattle owned by Indians	1,050	27,000
Domestic fowls owned by Indians	3,000	700
Swine owned by Indians	50	250
Pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams	84,000	.....
Amount earned by freightage	.....	165
Value of products of Indian labor sold	.....	30,921

Pi R 137 313

TIMBER SUPPLY ON THE GILA AND SALT RIVER RESERVATIONS.—The principal timber is the mesquite, a low, scrubby tree, more or less scattered over both reservations, but growing more plentifully in the vicinity of the rivers. The wood, when dried, furnishes nearly all the fuel used by the officials and Indians.

Cottonwood grows along the rivers and irrigating ditches, and though of inferior value for fuel, yet, on account of its rapid growth and its value as a shade for irrigating ditches, protecting the water from the direct rays of the sun and thus preventing too rapid evaporation, it is an important factor in the timber supply.

Willows are plentiful near the water courses, and are utilized by the Indians in covering their huts and in fencing for corrals. The cat's claw, a thorny shrub, is extensively used by the Indians in building their rude brush fences, and it thus serves an admirable purpose.

Pi R 135

MINERAL RESOURCES.—Though the mining industry is carried on to quite an extent in various parts of the territory, producing quantities of gold, silver, and copper, it is not positively known that any deposits of